

BARRE DAILY TIMES

Published Every Weekday Afternoon.
Subscriptions: One year, \$3; one month, 25 cents; single copy, 1 cent.
Frank E. Langley, Publisher.

Entered at the Postoffice at Barre as Second Class Matter.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1908.

The average daily circulation of the Barre Daily Times for the week ending Saturday was

4,615

copies, the largest paid circulation of any daily paper in this section.

Cheer up! There are 650,000 cases of la grippe in Chicago alone.

Senator Proctor is a piker. That is, he wants to protect the pike in Lake Champlain.

As once said of the citizens of Rutland, every time the members of the Democratic state committee in Massachusetts get together they have to be pried apart, so obsessed are they with the "get-together" spirit.

Although Mrs. Russell Sage has been quite liberal in her benefactions, she is still rated as the heaviest individual taxpayer in New York City, with a list of seven millions and a quarter. For example, about double the entire list in the city of Barre.

The current issue of "The Vermonter" sets forth the state fair at White River Junction last fall in such splendid shape, both pictorially and by word description, that those who did not attend will be among the first to decide to go next year. The half-tones are very clear and even, and numerous as well. "The Vermonter's" efforts were well made.

THE LATEST CATASTROPHE.

There are little theatres and opera houses in towns without number that are similarly situated as was the little theatre in Boyertown, Pennsylvania, where the fire and panic of Monday night occurred, resulting in the loss of approximately one hundred and twenty lives. They are lighted, both stage and auditorium, with oil lamps; and the same fate might overtake them as overtook the theatre in Boyertown. In places where there is no other means of lighting, they will have to get along with oil lights, but such a terrible thing as the Boyertown panic will hasten the introduction of modern lighting agencies. Of course, the use of electricity in a theatre does not guarantee the safety of the building, as witness the Troquens theatre fire in Chicago; but it does reduce the liability for the outbreak of fire, if the wiring for electricity is capably done. Inspection of wires in public buildings at frequent intervals by other than the agents of the insurance companies will go a long way toward removing the possibility of a catastrophe, at any rate.

GOOD SHOWING BY BARRE BANKS.

All the Barre banking institutions have held their annual meetings. Without exception, they have been found to be ahead of their showing of the year before, and they start the new year with excellent prospects. All of this indicates that the flurry in New York financial circles in the early winter did not shake the confidence of the people in the fidelity of the local institutions. That the confidence in Barre's institutions is well founded is further borne out by the general results throughout the country. It is said that with the single exception of a bank in California, whose funds were dishonestly managed, depositors have not lost a cent by the failures of 1907. Some banking institutions have suspended, a part of which subsequently reopened on the old basis as soon as the press of critical times was past. In the case of those that closed for good, it is said that the funds of the depositors are intact and will in time be restored to the individuals, such have been the safeguards placed about the depositors. These facts should, and do, go to reassure the timid and to make more certain the confidence of those whose faith has never been shaken. On the strength of this, we bespeak for the Barre institutions renewed and increased patronage of the public.

DEATH AT BELLOW FALLS.

John H. Witherbee Died Sunday Appendicitis Operation.

Bellow Falls, Jan. 13.—The body of John Hamilton Witherbee, the well known contractor and builder, who died Sunday evening from the effects of an operation for appendicitis, was taken to his former home and birthplace, Witherbee, N. Y., yesterday where the funeral services will be held Thursday morning at ten o'clock. The Rev. P. L. Leavitt of Bellow Falls officiating.

Mr. Witherbee was 40 years of age and had been in business here for eleven years. He began his career as a contractor in partnership with C. W. Buckman, the architect. They were located at first in Burlington, and built many residences and buildings there. Their first contract here was for the large and handsome high school building erected eleven years ago. Other buildings he has built included the town hall and school house in North Walpole, and many of the handsomest residences in town.

He left a wife and young daughter, also a mother, four brothers and three sisters, most of whom were here and accompanied the body to Witherbee.



January looks pretty fierce to us, when we go over our Winter stock and realize how deep the knife must be plunged into the prices—but we know the importance of closing out each season's stock before the end of the season.

It's the only way of keeping the best trade and getting the new customers, so here goes.

100 Young Men's Suits at 25 per cent below regular prices.

We are selling for Cash and giving register checks equal to five per cent discount.

FUR COATS TO RENT.
WE CLEAN, PRESS AND REPAIR CLOTHING.

PH ROGERS & CO.
174 North Main St., Barre, Vt.

RANDOLPH

Fabien Dupuis is again ill in the home with a severe cold and rheumatism.

Rev. Fraser Metger went to East Brantford on Tuesday to officiate at the funeral of Miss Edith Hardy.

A half supper was given at the Baptist church on Tuesday night at which a good number were in attendance.

Miss Patch and Mrs. who has recently attended Mr. and Mrs. William Nason, has completed her engagement there, and returned to the Sanatorium.

Mrs. Ella Leavitt went to Bethel on Tuesday to visit her cousin, Mrs. Sam Hiles. From there she will go to South Royalton to remain with Mrs. Mudgett for a time before returning here.

Mrs. E. O. Hubbard for many years a resident of town and a prominent member of the order of Eastern Star, recently died in Massachusetts, where she had lived for sometime.

Clarence Osha, from the firm of J. H. Lamson and Sons, was in Richmond last week assisting Ernest Fish, who is a member of a firm doing plumbing in that town. Mr. Osha returned on Saturday.

The young ladies of town are making arrangements for a Leap Year Ball to be given on Friday evening at Grange hall. The sum of 25 cents admits ladies and any others to the ball. Good music is advertised to be in attendance.

The firm of Salisbury Brothers have recently issued an illustrated booklet of new styles of furniture to be manufactured by them during the coming season. The booklet is prepared by Fred B. Pringle company, and is sent to the manufacturers as well as the printer.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dudley went to Grantham N. H. last week to spend a time with the parents of Mrs. Dudley. Mr. Dudley's labor on the sewer system, which has extended over a period of several months, are completed for the winter. With the opening of the spring he will return to superintend the laying of the balance from school street to the river, across the land of J. H. Lamson.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

Almost half of all the steel produced is used up by railways.

The ranks of the miners and charcoal burners are less affected by consumption than any other occupation.

Germany produces more tissue paper than any other country. It has seven mills engaged exclusively in this manufacture.

A regulation has gone into effect in Canada which prohibits the employment of children under fourteen years of age in factories under any conditions. This age previously fixed was thirteen years.

Paper bricks are used in Berlin for paving. Many telegraph poles are now made of rolled sheets of paper. Paper coffins are used in some places. Some straw hats, into which enters not an atom of straw, consist of narrow paper strips dyed yellow. Artificial sponges can be made of paper pulp.

PEN, CHISEL AND BRUSH.

The widow of Samuel J. Kilson, her self a sculptor of distinction, has opened a studio in New York and will continue her husband's work in ecclesiastical art from models left by him.

Hall Catue tried several vocations before he found his true sphere in life. When very young he was an aide of Men schoolmaster; then he entered an architect's office and finally became a journalist and author.

Frank D. Miller's spirited painting of the historical scene at Newark, N. J., in 1774, when the foreman of the grand jury rebuked Chief Justice Smyth, is now attracting much attention in a New York art gallery. Every New York schoolboy has been invited to see this picture, and to a judge who had spoken of British tyranny as "imaginary."

CHELSEA.

Deaths of Ellen Fitts Hood and Edith Hardy—National Bank Meeting.

The remains of Miss Edith Hardy, daughter of the late George Hardy, who formerly lived on the West side, were brought to town Tuesday and placed in the tomb. Miss Hardy had made her home with Miss Marion Huntington of East Randolph for the past eighteen years, where she died, after a long illness with consumption, Saturday at the age of thirty-five years. She is survived by two brothers, John Hardy of North Randolph and Fred Hardy of Denver, Colorado; and three sisters, Mrs. John A. Edwards and Miss Ethel Hardy, who lives with Mrs. Edwards on the West side, and Mrs. John Rich of Barre.

Mrs. Ellen (Fitts) Hood, widow of the late Ira Hood, died Tuesday morning of cancer of the stomach, after a distressing illness of several months. Mrs. Hood was a native of Chelsea, the daughter of the late Lyman Fitts, and came to this town twenty-seven years ago, having since lived here. She was fifty-four years of age and is survived by her mother, Mrs. Hannah Fitts of Vershire, who is ninety-four years old, one sister, Mrs. Henry Bryant of Chelsea, and two brothers, Houston S. Fitts of Chelsea and Frank R. Fitts of Vershire. The funeral will be held from her late home Thursday afternoon.

The annual dinner to the directors of the National Bank of Orange county was given Monday by Mrs. W. P. Townsend.

J. K. Darling received news the first of the week of the serious illness of his nephew, Kimball O. Darling of Vershire.

Phil Clough, who resides on Chelsea East hill had the misfortune while loading logs Saturday to slip and fall, sustaining a bad fracture of the arm.

Mr. and Mrs. Will F. Davis of the Waterville Inn, who were guests at the Orange County hotel over Sunday, left Monday for Lake Morey, where Mr. Davis has a cottage.

Dr. E. J. Fish of South Royalton was in town Monday to visit Dr. A. T. Marshall, who is seriously ill with the grippe and also to visit Mrs. George E. Lake in consultation with Dr. Hayward of Tunbridge.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank of Orange county was held at the banking rooms, Tuesday morning, and the following directors were elected: M. T. King of Tunbridge, John L. Mason of White River Junction, W. P. Townsend, E. A. Tracy and H. N. Mattison of Chelsea. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the following officers were elected: president, M. T. King; vice-president, E. Oscar Tracy; cashier, H. N. Mattison.

PROTECTS THE CHILDREN.

Main Features of New York's Improved Child Labor Laws.

New York's new eight hour child labor law, which went into effect on Oct. 1, is expected to protect 700,000 children in New York city alone, many of whom have been slaves in the factories and sweatshops.

The new law prohibits the employment of children under sixteen years in the factories before 8 o'clock in the morning, or for more than eight hours in any one day. Formerly children could be employed for nine hours a day, and could begin work at 6 a. m. and finish at 7 p. m.

A new law regulating the selling of newspapers by children also became operative on the same date. By its terms no boy under ten and no girl under sixteen shall sell newspapers, magazines or periodicals. No boy between ten and fourteen shall sell such papers unless he has received a permit and badge from the board of education. Newspapers shall not work later than 10 o'clock at night or before 6 o'clock in the morning. All permits and badges expire annually on the first day of January.

The school authorities have power to enforce the new law, as well as the police, and badges of newspaper violators of the provisions of the law may be revoked by the principal of the school the boy attends.

The compulsory education law was amended and became effective on Sept. 1, so that children may be excused from school attendance only by employment certificates issued under the provisions of the labor law.

THINGS THEATRICAL.

Clara Belle Jenoue will be in the cast of "The Great Mogul."

Frank Wiltchuck, a well known Washington newspaper man, will be Mrs. Leslie Carter's business manager this season.

"Checkers" promises to live for many years. It has begun its fifth season. It will make an extended tour to the Pacific coast this fall.

Gay Standing has returned from Europe and has begun rehearsals of Eugene W. Presbury's dramatization of "The Right of Way."

Miss Marlowe will not reappear until the beginning of next year, and she is unlikely during the four months in which she intends to act to undertake any new parts.

Fred Fear, whose acrobatic eyebrows will be recalled in connection with the character of the secretary in "The Sultan of Sulu," has been engaged to play the role of Nish in "The Merry Widow."

A. W. Pinero, who has almost never altered his plays when once he has finished them, is writing a new act for insertion in his "Iris" at the request of Miss Harrod, who is planning to receive the place this season.

Driving Off Intemperance. A novel remedy for intemperance is to try to induce the intemperate man to suffer. The more clearly the stepsufferer can do this the stronger becomes the subjective feeling of abstinence.

Garlic. Four-fifths of all the garlic eaten in Europe is raised on the two African islands Zanzibar and Pemba.

How Ben Hathaway Met the Financial Crisis.

(Original.)

Steven Hathaway, head of the firm of Hathaway & Co., importers, desired that his son, aged seventeen, should succeed him in his business. Wishing, however, that he should be properly educated, he sent the boy to college.

Before he left the father said to him: "Ben, since you are to take my place in the business, I wish you to choose elective studies that will be of benefit to you in mercantile pursuits, such as political economy and hundred subjects. Since your life will be devoted to peaceful work I trust you will not spend much time on athletics. You will have no opportunity in business to display your muscle."

Ben went to college; but, having more taste for games than books, he graduated at the foot of his class in studies and at the head in athletics. He was celebrated in his time as several football games and on several occasions turned an ignominious defeat into a brilliant victory. When he went home his father was by no means pleased with his son's record, but made the most of what he considered a failure and turned the boy into his counting room.

It was not long after this that the financial panic of 1907 came on, and every one was scrambling for ready cash to meet his obligations. Steven Hathaway exerted every means to keep the firm on its feet, but it was a long pull and a hard pull, and before the finish the old man was well nigh exhausted.

One day Ethan Bull of the firm of Lyon & Bull came into the office of Hathaway & Co. and demanded payment of \$10,000 due his firm. When Mr. Hathaway senior begged for time, Bull stormed and blustered, threatening to put the firm into bankruptcy if the money was not paid within twenty-four hours. He left, saying that he would call the next day before bank closing and that if he did not receive a check for the whole amount he would execute his threat.

That night the head of the house of Hathaway & Co. went home physically and mentally in collapse. Ben went with him, put him to bed, sent for a doctor, and when he came asked him to forbear the invalid to go back to his office for several weeks at least. The doctor complied, and Ben breathed easier.

The next morning Ben walked into the office and announced that he would fill his father's place as manager. This did not lessen the dread with which the office force looked upon the situation, for the young man had never managed any business, certainly not in such trying times. It happened to be the worst day of the money squeeze. One hundred and fifty per cent was bid for money, and none to be had. About 2 o'clock, when securities on the stock market were crumbling and ruin stared everybody but tramps and beggars in the face, Mr. Bull walked into the counting room.

He stood six feet one, weighed 200 pounds and had a neck like his name-sake. Ben knew well enough that his object had been and was to frighten his father into straining every nerve to raise the means with which to pay his account. The expression of the creditor's face was like that on Japanese figures of their god of war.

"Where's Mr. Hathaway?" he asked in stentorian tones.

"I'm Mr. Hathaway," said Ben, rising from his father's desk and advancing with a pleasant smile. "I suppose you have called, Mr. Bull, for your account. I regret that owing to the looking up."

"I want my money," roared Bull, "and if I don't get it I'll pull this house down on your heads."

Before the last word was out Ben had tackled him, and in an instant he was on the floor.

"One down!" said Ben. Bull got up and, with red hot blood in his eyes, went for his assailant. In another moment he had resumed his place on the floor. This time his fall was aggravated by Ben's falling with all his weight on top of him.

"Two down!" cried Hathaway junior, disengaging himself and jumping up.

Mr. Bull took more time than before to get up, but when on his feet made a drive at Ben with his right which had been there, would have hurt him. Without waiting for a second drive Ben gave his enemy his fist and landed him again on the floor. Then, jumping on him, he held him down.

"Three down!" he said. His enemy made a few feeble attempts to rise, then lay still.

"See here, Mr. Bull," said Ben, "if you'll promise to leave this office peacefully I'll let you up."

"Yes, I'll leave this office," panted the prostrate man, "and I'll go straight to my lawyers, and this firm will have a receiver right off."

"In that case you may get your money in a few months or a few years, but there will be another account you'll have to settle with me as soon as the papers are served. I'll get you a thrashing compared with which this will be a passing zephyr. Get up!"

Ben jumped off him nimbly. Bull arose with difficulty and, instead of going for his enemy again, stood glaring for a moment at the office force looking on, then turned and went out, slamming the door behind him.

Whether Mr. Bull disliked the prospect of another settlement or concluded he had better wait for his money we do not know, but he did not press his claim.

In another week Mr. Hathaway senior returned to his office and resumed his place. He was from that time forward a strong advocate of athletics.

EDWARD S. SPINNEY.

During the month of December the duties collected in the customs district of Vermont amounted to \$47,938.33. For the corresponding period in 1906, the duties were \$10,025.73. The merchandise exported through the district last month was valued at \$59,736.

INJUNCTIONS JOLTED.

A Setback For Government by Federal Courts.

LABOR'S CONTENTION PROVED.

Significance of the Successful Protest of Several States Against Judicial Invasion and Usurpation of the People's Rights.

Organized labor is aware how unwilling, reluctant and unfair congress and most of the legislatures have been in the treatment of the vital and fundamental question of government by injunction, which involves the denial to strikers, pickets, sympathizers and others the right of trial by jury and the possibility of punishment for contempt at the whim of the court for actions perfectly legitimate—actions no jury would declare criminal or unlawful.

During many years the American Federation of Labor and central and local organizations of labor fought hard for the limitation of the use of the injunction and the vindication of law and justice. For this we and they have been denounced by politicians and newspapers of a certain class as enemies of the courts, disturbers of the peace, seekers of special privileges and what not. We have been told that the judges, state and federal, have done nothing by their injunctions, contempt cases and arbitrary sentences to which a law abiding American should take exception, that labor has been treated as all other classes are treated and that everything is for the best in this best of all possible injunction governed worlds.

Some of the highest public officials have admitted that the injunction process has been abused in labor cases, but they would not recommend any remedial legislation save as regards notice and a hearing on application for restraining writs in "nonemergency" cases. We have not thanked them for such small and doubtful favors, especially since, in truth, their proposals would legalize and sanction the abuse of injunction rule and make our last state worse than our first.

Recently another chapter has been added to the literature of the injunction question. It is a very instructive and interesting chapter. Labor should take it to heart and profit by it.

We refer to the recent so called state federal war over the rate reduction laws and the terms of settlement that have been regulated in some of the states, notably North Carolina, Alabama and Virginia. There are plutocratic editors who say that the United States has indignantly surrendered, that the president has missed a great opportunity to emulate Jackson, that the south is again threatening secession and preaching secession and nullification and that the southern avengers have acted wildly and "madly." Plenty of abuse has been heaped upon the head of Governor Glenn and not a little upon that of Governor Comer. But they laugh best who laugh last, and they have won and have the laugh over the rash defenders of nullification by injunction.

Our readers know the essential points in the controversy. At any rate, this is not the proper place for a review of the merits of the several controversies or for the expression of definite opinions concerning the propriety of the course of the southern executives. But the fact that compromises have been forced on injunction mad judges, usurpers who claim the power to suspend state statutes without even ruling on their constitutionality, to restrain state railroad commissions from completing legal functions and duties or from publishing orders or announcing decisions reached after patient inquiries, to treat state legislatures and state courts with contempt and grant injunctions on ex parte testimony of the windiest and most worthless character, to declare penal sections of state laws unreasonable without regard to the purposes of the laws themselves just because these sections have "teeth" and are really effectual—this fact, we say, is cheering, inspiring and significant.

The federal courts have long needed such a lesson. They have been encroaching, meddling, adding to their powers, acting in arrogant, high handed ways and assuming to be the whole government. They have not only been enlarging their jurisdiction, but changing the character of the weapons entrusted to them.

Public sentiment in the south would not tolerate such usurpation and invasion, and the judges of the Pritchard type have had to capitulate, with their corporate clients and owners. They have been reminded of the fact that at times the people make the laws for the courts and that this country is not yet an oligarchy of plutocrats and their judicial servants.

Injunctions in labor cases are even less defensible than those which provoked the indignation of the south and resulted in the successful protest against judicial invasion and tyranny. An equally powerful sentiment, an organized opposition, a vigorous and sustained protest on the part of all the organized workers and their justice loving friends cannot fail to produce a like result in the sphere that directly concerns labor. The injunction abuse must go, and labor recover its constitutional rights.—American Federationist.

Rights of Trades Unions. One of the most sweeping labor decisions rendered in Massachusetts was handed down by Judge Gashill of the superior court. He held that a labor union has a right to have any member who does not accede to the demands of the union and quit work in an establishment where a strike is in progress.

Make use of time while it is present with you. It depends upon your will and not upon the number of days to have a sufficient length of life.—Montaigne.

Wrapper Sale!

Eight dozen heavy Fleece Wrappers. No better made Wrapper at any price. Our regular \$1.50 quality. For this week you can secure one at 98c. See them in window.

Don't miss our Clearance Sale. Children's Coats, Ladies' Coats, Skirts, Flannelette Goods, Furs, Fleece and Wool Underwear, Blankets, etc.

See the Gingham we are selling at 7c a yard.

See the Skirting Stripes selling at 10c a yard.

The Vaughan Store

INDORSE UNION LABEL

Farmers Rally to the Support of Organized Labor.

MOVEMENT STEADILY GROWS.

Important Action of the Washington State Grange—Members Urged to Buy Union Made Goods—Outgrowth of Co-operation For Referendum.

For fifteen years organized labor has been declaring for the termination of the rule of the party machines, back of which are our real rulers—the contributors of the immense campaign funds. During recent years there has been developed the nonpartisan system of questioning candidates of the machine rule parties as to their attitude toward the establishment of the initiative and referendum. This questioning prevents an evasion of the issue provided public sentiment is educated or if discussion can be secured.

The difficulty has been to get the cooperation of organized farmers and thus get a state wide movement. Success in this direction was achieved last year in Maine and Oklahoma, and the immediate result has been the establishment of self government in Oklahoma and in Maine the submission of a constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum and by a unanimous vote in the legislature.

In Michigan for more than a year all the progressive forces in the state have been co-operating through the Michigan Federation of direct legislation forces. A constitutional convention is in progress and it is probable that among the amendments submitted will be one for the initiative and referendum. In Texas the Farmers' State union at its recent meeting

joined with the State Federation of Labor in demanding a constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum and it is made the paramount issue. In the state of Washington at the recent meeting of the state grange the following resolution was adopted: "Inasmuch as the representatives of the union labor organizations of the state of Washington have united their efforts with the representatives of the granges of the state in securing legislative acts in the interests of the masses, therefore we, the delegates of this convention, do hereby urge all grangers within the state to use the goods, as far as practicable, bearing the label of union labor manufacture." Thus the co-operation which started in working for the initiative and referendum, has extended to an endorsement of the union label. And the state grange submitted to its local the question of adopting a grange label. Progress along the lines laid down by the trades unions is steady and sure.

Referendum For Carpenters. The vote of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for the national presidency, which is by referendum, will be taken all over the country during the third week in November, and returns to be by the national headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., on the third week in December.

MANY SKATERS DROWN IN A PARIS POND. Fourteen of a Party of Thirty are Believed to Have Lost Their Lives Yesterday Afternoon.

Paris, Jan. 13.—Thirty young people were skating on the lake in Bois de Boulogne, yesterday afternoon when the ice which was thin broke and they fell into the water. Every effort to rescue the skaters were at once made and 16 of the young people are accounted for. Fourteen are still missing and it is feared they have been drowned.

Drown has it

If it is anything that's made of rubber and used in a medicinal way we have it at its best and at the right price. Our line of Rubber Goods is very complete. We keep up with the times. Have a full supply of everything usually found in a first class drug store. And the prices are as low as quality is high.

E. A. DROWN,

Prescription Druggist.

45 No. Main St.,

Opp. Nat'l Bank.

An Advertisement in the Times will bring sure results.

Barre Savings Bank and Trust Company

BOLSTER BLOCK, - - - BARRE VERMONT

Four Per Cent Interest paid on Savings Accounts, credited semi-annually, April and Oct. 1st.

Taxes paid on all Deposits not exceeding \$2,000.00.

BEN A. EASTMAN,
F. G. HOWLAND,